EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 11.

Further British Comments on the Relations Between America and China-What the Policy of England Should Be.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to September 11. ENGLAND.

The London "Times" on the Chinese Mission, Tre London Times of the 11th inst, has what it calls a glance at the history of British relations with the Chinese Empire during the last 30 years. The article proceeds:—But, indeed, it is to something beyond leniency that the present Government is indebted. When we crushed the Tacping malcontents, we literally delivered it from the jaws of ruin. And how has it repaid the services readered? Has effect been given to a single clause of the treaty that could be wriggled out of? Has a single cause of complaint been redressed? The despatches of our representatives, past and present, tell the same tale. Verily it would seem as if the Chinese diploma-Verily it would seem as if the Chinese diplomatists were masters of the situation. They laugh to scorn our treaty. They indict upon us a severe disaster. They then jockey us into quelling native rebellion. They again laugh our treaty to scorn, and, coolly ignoring their indebtedness, contemptuously give us the Ego-by as principal and leading power in their foreign relations. They send a mission with the avowed object of rendering as far nugatory as may be possible the right of access to the interior, acquiescence in which they feel they interior, acquiescence in which they feel they can no longer evade, and which, though forming the leading provision of the treaty of Tien tsin, has for some reason or other been left practically a dead letter for eight years. The Chinese Government feels too weak at the moment to resist as in days gone by: it resorts therefore to artifice and cajolery. If we can for the time being be kept out of the country with our consent, and can be haply coaxed into waiving the right, as in the case of access to the city of right, as in the case of access to the city of Canton, it curses the hope that with time may come strength, its intent being stealthily to turn the interval to account in poisoning the minds of the people far and wide against us, so that it, and when, we do attempt to avail ourselves of the surrendered privilege, we may meet a population arrayed in fanatic hostility. It designs to accept that the city of the ci tility. It designs to repeat on a larger scale the policy prosecuted to successfully for nigh twenty years at Canton. And if we do not take care, there is little doubt of its success, in which event the conflict will not be with the Government, as heretofore, but with the people as well as Government. The Chinese rulers are actuated by the mistaken views which bound their very narrow horizen. They are our adversaries from ignorance and fear, and such they will continue so long as we fail to furnish them with the experience needed for their enlightenment and conviction. Progress is our necessary ally; she alone can provide the needed experience by which the statesmen of Ch na are to be moved onward. And hence a policy of negation on our side is totally madmissible. The duty of guidance devolves upon us; it is utterly unsafe to leave our relations to be guided by them, as

has of late been the case. The people on the

other hand, are animated by a totally different

disposition from that of their rulers. They have

uniformly evinced the greatest friendliness to-

wards foreigners and where a different temper has manifested itself it has been traceable to offi-

cial prompting. Sufficient prominence cannot be

given to this important truth. The people are

eager for intercourse, and no reason exists, so far as they are concerned, why China should

not be thrown open to-morrow to unrestricted

intercourse. The permission proclaimed would be hailed by them with delight. We have now to recover the ground lost. We can effect this

by simply telling the Chinese Ministers that if they wish for war we desire peace; that we per-

ceive plainly the drift of their present diplo-macy to forestall our attempts to form a friendly

acquaintance with their subjects; that we mean

to have our treaty carried into effect without further delay, and that consequently we shall

decline to sign any clause or clauses calculated to convey the notion that that determination

has been relinquished. If we thus act now, the Chinese Government, being too weak to show

its teeth, will acquiesce, and there will be peace. If we do not, and we allow it time to

iesate the people, our intercourse will grow for grow it must, amid contests that must lead

to conquest, since all means of persussion and

coercion short of that will have been exhausted. TURKEY.

Admiral Farragut in the Bosphorns. The London Morning Post says the Franklin, Urited States frigate, left the Bosphorus on Saturday, August 20, for the Mediterranean, but before going was the scene of an incident through no fault of Admiral Farragut or his officers, has slightly marred the pleasant memory of her visit. On Thursday a deputation of enthusiastic Greeks, headed by Mr. Samart-zidi, the editor of the Etalpohos, went off to ths frigate to present an address, more Hellenico, to the Admiral. Before the officer on duty could announce their presence at the bottom of the gaugway, some of the party commenced finging copies of the address (in English and Greek) through the ports and up on the deck among the crew. At the same time, a parcel containing five hundred copies of the document was sent aft to the Admiral's cabin. It contained, of course, an enthusiastic appeal for sympathy with the Cretan movement, which was describe as a war against "grievious oppression," and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the United States would assist in liberating "this ulstorical country" (Turkey in Europe) from, etc. Mr. Morris, the American Minister, happened to be with the Admiral at the time, and, it is said, at once remarked to him that whatever might be his private feelings in the matter, he could not receive such an address without indecency towards the Sultan, by whose hospitality his ship was then anchored in the Bos-phorus. The Admiral felt the force of this suggestion, and at once ordered all the copies the address which had been thrown board to be collected and returned deputation, which Was this time below in its boats awaiting permission to ascend the ship's side. He also sent word to the party that he could only receive its mem-bers as private individuals, and not as a political committee of any kind. They were then admitted and presented to the Admiral, who received the whole very courteously, but with-out any political remark whatever being made. After a brief inspection of the ship the party left, apparently much gratified with their visit. News of what had passed, however, appears to have reached the Minister of Police, for on Saturday evening Mr. Samartzidi and two other members of the deputation were arrested and conveyed to Stamboul. The legality of this proceeding was more than doubtful, as not only were the parties Hellenic subjects, but offerse, it any, was committed under the American flag. They were still kept in durance, not withstanding the protest of the Greek Legation; but their immediate release was expected.

GENERAL NEWS.

Russian Frontier Extension. The St. Petersburg Golos says:-"Of all the European Powers, Russia is the only one that

FIRST EDITION dr.es not dream of a considerable extension of the frontiers, and it the treason of Austria, in 1866, had not deprived us of a portion of Bessal rabin, which is of no use to Roumania, and which is essential to Russia for ensuring her southwestern frontier, we could regard our western boundaries as definitively fixed. But all the Great Powers (with the exception of England, who has usurped in Europe an influence much greater than belongs to her of right), are ardently desiring to extend their limits; some on account of the insufficient frontier assigned to them by various treaties, others by reason of their ambition and their desire to recover the influence they have lost. * * When the day comes for the Turkish Empire to fall, Western Europe will be satisfied if, in the partition of the Turkish succession, Russia shall content herself with the left bank of the Danube and the withdrawal of the operans conditions imposed upon ardently desiring to extend their limits; some on drawal of the onerous conditions imposed upon her in 1856. Why, then, without hope of profit, imbroil ourselves with Prussia, who in her relations with us has always observed more honorable conduct towards us than that, for example, of Austria?"

Political Affairs.

The Paris Debats publishes a long article on the state of political affairs in Europe, and in which it aims especially to show that not only have the various great powers every interest to avoid war, but that the uncertainty and uneasiness which continue to prevail in altogether without any just foundation. The article does not deny that the victories of Prussia may have displeased many persons in France, but not to such an extent as to give cause for a war between the two States.

East Indian News. Some items of East Indian news were telegraphed from Brindisi to London in anticipation of the mail. Disturbances have broken out in the Huzara country on the northwest frontier. The Puniaub independent tribes attacked the police posts, and apparently the British villages sided with them. A British force under General Wilde marched to punish the offenders.

NEW JERSEY.

The Europeans were armed with the Snider rifle,

and the telegram says "the effect was reassur-

The Ku-Klux Rampant—They Commit an Outrage at Believille and Threaten the People.

The Newark Advertiser of yesterday morning relates the following:—
For some time past a number of the most respectable citizens of Belleville, a pleasant and important suburb of Newark, have received threatening letters, written in red ink, with a lithographed skull and cross-bones at the head. and signed as we give them below. These letters were only laughed at, and it was deemed

absurd to suppose that they could be in earnest, The events of last night show that they have a real meaning. The following batch of Ku-Klux Kian notices were received by the citizens of Bellveville, whose names are appended to them.
They were, however, only addressed on the envelope. For convenience we place them at the bottom of each letter. They will be recognized as the names of prominent and substantial citizens, well known in this cfty and county. We follow, as nearly as possible, the arrangement of the letters, all of which are threats to the lives and property of excellent citizens. They were mailed at Newark and New York, post.narked on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September:—

Old David waits you! Prepare for eternal damna-tion, thou son of the cursed Lincoln! Leave this State within 30 tays or your fate is doomed. † Death to tyrants! Seymour and Blair. Down with the nig-ger! Dare you vote and die?

er! Dare you vote and die:

[COFFIN—GRANT—K. K. K.]

Headquarters K. K. K., 2 D, Hudson Co., Sept. '63,

To Andrew Little. [SKULL AND CROSS BONES]
Preach politics no more. Keep a stiff upper lip You are a spotted man. Death to Grant men and

miggers.

There is blood upon the moon—

We are 150 strong in Believille, well armed and all true men.

true men.

[COFFIN—Ce. H.]

Down with the nilitary.
Thirty days you can have to leave t:wn in or prepare for eternal dampation.

Headquarters K. K. K., 2 D., Essex Co.,
September. '68.
To Rev. W. W. Ha'loway.
Infernal Hypocrite, thou att dawned: prepare for death. Leave this State in 30 days or die. You are spottes.

Death to Grant men and niggers. Down with the military, we'll show them who we are. We are the K. K. K., or Essex Co. 150 strong, well armed, and true men.

Now to the fac's of last night, which show that behind all this footish stuff was a really malignant design. Last evening, Lieutenant Bynner, who is a merchant doing business in New York, but residing in Kearney, on the east side of the river, opposite Belleville, was waylaid as he was leaving Mr. Little's house, where he had been passing the evening, and knocked down with a slung-shot by an enemy whom he only saw for an instant. He fell insensible, and was probably left for dead. After about half an hour of unconsciousness, he revived, and badly stunned and covered with mud, walked back and aroused Mr. Little, who had retired. He was without his hat and cane, and seemed somewhat her blacked back and cane, and seemed somewhat her barrildered by the cald. what bewildered, but said he had been as-saulted. Mr. Little took his lanters and gun, and went down the carriage road, where he found the hat and cane. Returning, when and went down the carriage road, where he found the hat and cane. Returning, when within two hundred feet of his house, he saw an object on the ground, which proved to be a pistol. The pistol is a Frank Wesson, twobarrel revolver, new and bright, and loaded. On the silver-mounting of one side it is marked "K. K. R." On the reverse are scratched a "K. K. R." On the reverse are scratched a dagger and bullet. On one side of the butt it is marked "A. J." or perhaps "Q. J.," the mark being indistinct. On the other is engraved, "Death to Yankees."

The latest development was the finding in the vicinity of the outrage, by a lad, at an early hour this morning, the following Ku-Klux Klan order, or message:-

[MAC-] Mettle— Meet at old rendezvous to-night Bring your regala and M. Imp. bus., O. N.O. Is going to fix the young lieut, sure to-night after which Little's barn will be lighted. Keep shady. 8 P. M. Barn at 12

Don't fal!
O. & W. & Y. will sentinel and watch beforehand.
R. O. R. C. K. S.
By order,
K. K. K. C. Young "B." will never cross the bridge alive

Sunday, Sept. 20, '68, This shows that the killing of Lieutenant

Bynner was intended, and that it failed only by the blunder or cowardice of his assailant. The purning of Mr. Little's barn was doubtless defeated by his being about with a gun and lantern after the alarm. Our authority is so ample that we are compelled to vouch for the existence of this incredibly shameful state of

NORTH CAROLINA.

Address of S. A. Douglas' Son at a Large Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of North Carolina had a glorious meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax, in Baleigh, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The morning trains arrived loaded with delegations from Wake, Orange, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Wayne, and Johnston, who came with flags flying, bands playing, and the air filled with cheers for Grant and Colfax, while every road and pathway leading to the city was filled with ardent and continuated. leading to the city was filled with ardent and enthusiastic Bepublicans. The crowds were eloquently addressed by Governor Hawley, of Councelicut; Governor Holden, of North Carolina; United States Senator J. C. Abbott, of the same State; Colonel Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, and many others, Letters were read from Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, General Wickham, of Virginia, and others. Of Mr. Douglas' speech the Baleigh

"Colonel Robert M. Douglas [Private Secretary to Governor Holden, was called for, and responded in a short but able and eloquent speech. He said that the Republican party was not governed by sectional prejudices, but was the champion of equal rights and equal laws for all. There was no path opened for him in a divided and distracted country. He was, therefore, for peace and Union. He alluded in feeling terms to his father, repeated his dying message to his sons, 'Tell them to obey the Constitution and laws of the country,' and expressed his determination to beed his advice. He alluded in scathing terms to the bitter proscriptive spirit of the conservative Democratic party, compared the two candidates for the Presidency, and looked forward with pleasure to the day when Crant and Colfax shall be inaugurated, when the Star-spangled Bauner shall wave over a reupited country, and peace and happiness prevail." "Colonel Robert M. Douglas [Private Secretary

At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for Colonel Douglas, three for Gov-ernor Holden, and three for General Abbott,

GENERAL WICKHAM'S LETTER. We give General Wickham's letter. He is a son of the celebrated John Wickham, who de-fended Aaron Burr, and was a prominent Recel

General during the late war:—

Hanover Court House. Va. Sept. 9, 1865.—To Mesers, W. W. Hoiden, M. S. Littlefield, and J. H. Harriz—Gentlemen:—Your letter inviting ms to participate in a mass meeting of the Republicans of North Carolina, on the 16th Inst., has been received I regret very much that eogagements which I caunot postpone will prevent me from being present. I most heartly concur in the objects of your meeting. The election of Grant and Coltax I regard as the only means of bringing back prosperity to the Southern Staves, by giving us a speedy and definite solution of all the difficult questions that now embarrass us; while, on the other band I think the election of seymour and Siair would, by upsetting all that has been already settled by the Reconstruction acts, and by giving new hope to the disculon party, which 'is not dead, but sicepeth," bring upon us fresh disquietude, and by keeping alive issues of race and ection, involve us in further disasters. I have always regarded the Old No the State as particularly worthy of admiration for its patriotism, wisdom, and prudence, and most earnestly do I hope that she will now exhibit that patriotism and wisdom by coming forward to swell the majority by which General Grant will be elected President of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM C. WICK HAM. General during the late war:-

JESSE R. GRANT.

An Interview with the Father of General Grant - His Views on the Political Situation.

The New York Times' correspondent recently had an interview with the tather of General Grant, and relates as follows some interesting particulars about the old gentleman:— Mr. Grant is Postmaster of this little city (Covington, Ky.) How does he look? In the birst place he is large and fully developed, finely preserved in all the physical essentials except sight and hearing, and in these dedicient to but a small degree. In physique he is a splendid specimen of that nearly extinct class of original men, sons of our bold and dauntless pioneers, offspring of the men who led the way through the vast wildernesses of the West to grid sater. of the West to civil zation. Hale, hearty, cheerful, good digestion, always awake (during the day time), and to use a phrase as expressive as it is inelegant, always "up to snuft," which, being interpreted, means having good common sense, these are some of the chercester. sense—these are some of the characteristics visible in Jesse R. Grant. I think he is a six-footer, broad-shouldered, elastic step, erect, hair a silver gray, head not baid, face full, large, and whiskers cut short, and worn like his son the General's, except the moustache. The great, conspicuous, and interstinctive feature is that magnificant Websteries head, efficient is that magnificent Websterian head, sitting squarely upon shoulders amply broad to hold it. And this is the father of the "next President."

There he lives in this suburban city, on the hores of "La Belle Riviere," the Ohio. His home is the very model of domestic felicity. The dwelling is capacious, modern, elegantly comfortable and comfortably elegant, without being pretentious. Aiready has Mr. Grant exceeded the allotted "three score years and ten" by five years. In January next he will be seventy five. His wife, a lady of culture, taste, and refine-nent, though growing old in years, is young in all the charms which make heaven of "home, sweet home." Add to these-this aged but not infirm couple—the companionship and sweet society of a grown daughter, Miss Virginia Grant, who is the youngest of the family of six (three sons and three daughters), and who is a young lady of culture, simplicity, amiability, and happy conversational faculties, and we have all of the household of Mr. Jesse R. Grant.

In physique, Ulyssus S. Grant is a pretty good chip off the old block—a little trimmed down concentrated, sharper edges. The whole world acknowledges the Divine power of the transmission of mental qualifications from generation to generation. Let us look at the question fairly. The Democracy is unfortunate. Mr. Seymour looks back and meets, in an unhappy ancestry mental gloom. A father hands down an inheri tance of horror, which has insidiously crept through generation after generation. hearty, noble, strong, substantial to look

How is it with our candidate? (God bless the "boys!" They constantly interrupt me with joyous cheers for Maine-glorious Maine!) Of General Grant's name he said to me:-"I occurred in this way:-He was our first born, and his grandfather, grandmother, and severa others felt an interest in naming him. We dually agreed to write all the names we chose (one each, there being seven of us, place them in a hat, and draw, abiding by the result. Ulysses was drawn first. But his grandfather's choice was Hiram. So, to please my father, we permitted it to be Ulysses Hiram; but all know how they got his name Ulysses S. on the West Point books. I tried to get it corrected, but Ulysses said he didn't like the name Hiram anyway and so we let it stand. We have never had any reason to object to it since. It seems good enough for everyhody in the world but the World itself!"

thought that good on Manton Moses Marble. Mr. Grant said Ulysses was one of the best business boys he ever saw, and had a business capacity wonderfully comprehensive and com-

"Why just look at General Grant's campaigns. Don't they show great fluancial abilities? Who ever heard of such results at so small an expense? Rosecrans stopped in front of Murfrees boro and Chattanosga six months, while mil lions of dollars were wasted. McClellan spent untold sums in the Virginia swamps. But Clysses was always ready to 'move upon the enemy's works.' If you will look into the matter you will see the Vicksburg campaign was the only expensive one he conducted."
This led me to ask:—

"What opinion has your son of Rosecrans?" "A very poor one," said he; and, continuing he said :- "Before the war I heard him say that Rosecraus was a failure, and often during the war he similarly expressed himself. Why, when General Grant was before Richmond he needed general officers, but, you remember, though Rosecrans was idle, Grant didn't take him. He said he never could trust him anywhere."

I inquired it he thought General Grant would trust him in diplomacy, and keep him in Mexico. His reply covered the case. Said he:-"Rosecrans will kick himself out of Mexico

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

-Boston is to put up twenty drinking f

Financial and Commercial

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Tetegraph, Flocking to Hear the News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- There were not many of the Congressmen who left the city last night-The greater number remain over, and take their departure this afternoon and evening. After the adjournment yesterday, the Republican members flocked to the central headquarters of the Union Republican Executive Committee to hear of the results so far of the campaign. The Secretary made a full explanation of what had been done by the Committee and what is to be done. The reports which he has received from all the States in the Union are most cheering.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Union men labor in the South, the prospect in that section is reported as very satisfactory and cheering. In North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana especially the Republicans are confident of success. They are working night and day, and are preparing to meet the Ku-Klux Kian with their own weapons.

How the Georgia Negroes Will Vote. The negroes of Georgia, exasperated by the unwarranted and illegal action of the Legislature in expelling members on account of color, express themselves as determined to vote for Grant and Colfax, be the consequences what they may.

Northern Speakers Going South,

A general desire is expressed by our men South for good speakers to visit their country to meet Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs & Co. on the stump. Senator Wilson has volunteered to see that good speakers are supplied them. After the October session he has promised to get a dozen of the best stump speakers in the North, and go with them on an electioneering tour Fouth.

The Prospect in Indiana.

The Indiana members, among whom is Senator Morton, are sauguine that their State will give at the least 25,000 majority for Grant. Illuminating the Halls of Congress.

Mr. Samuel Gardiner, the electrician, has completed the electric gas-lighting apparatus ordered by Congress at its last session, and on Saturday evening the hall of the House of Representatives was successfully lighted for the first time. The old gas-pipes and "carrier tube were removed, and the new pipes and electric burners put in their places, and so arranged as to throw the light more direct upon the floor of the House and galleries. The result is that twenty per cent. more light is produced. The magnetic engine and indicator are beautiful instruments, the operator having perfect control of the apparatus, independent of the dome and rotunda. For this purpose there is a cable laid from the battery to the House; as soon as the gas flows to the burners they are instantaneously lighted, thus preventing an escape of gas into the hall.

The Treasury Department. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has designated the store of William Marchant, No. 80 Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section 73 of the new tax law.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Plea that Surratt's Case is Covered by the Amnesty Proclamation. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 22 .- In the Criminal Court to-day Surratt's counsel entered their special plea, setting forth the Amnesty Proclamation of July 4 in defense, claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the proclamation pardoning all parties of treason, felony, etc., who were not then under indictment for these offenses in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. His counsel claim that he was at that time solely under indictment for murder at common law, and not for treason or felony, and was conse quently entitled to the benefits of the proclamation.

To this the prosecution enters a special demurrer and proceeds to argument,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican Nominating Convention-selling a Game of Base Ball. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22. - The Republicans of the Second and Third Congressional Districts hold primary elections to-night, to elect delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention, to be held to-morrow.

The Enterprise Base Ball Club, lately beaten by the Maryland for the championship, now produces an affidavit showing that one of its members sold the game for one hundred and eighty dollars, being an understanding with large betters.

James McBride and John Knight, prize-fighters, were arrested here and held to bail to pre-

vent their fighting. The Boys in Blue have a grand mass meeting to-morrow night.

The Maine Election. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Sept. 22 .- The Post, the leading Democratic journal of New England, has this meraing, what purports to be a rull return from all the towns and cities in Maine, and places the majority of Chamberlain for Governor at

The Resolution Hose Company.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.-The Resolution Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. The Fire Department assembled at 9 o'clock, and escorted the visitors about the city. They will leave for Boston this afternoon. | City Passenger Railway shares were without

London, Sept. 22—P. M.—Consols, 94‡ for both money and account; Eric Railroad, 31½; Illinois Central, 91½.

I iverpool, Sept. 22—P. M.—Cotton is now dull. Pork firm. Lauseed Oil, £32 10s., in common casks. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d.

London, Sept. 22—P. M.—Linseed Oil, £30 10s. in common casks. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d. 10s., ia common casks. Spirits Petioleum, 1s. 3d. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22-2.30 P. M.-Cotton dull. Manchester advices are less favorable, causing

Breadstuffs quiet. California Wheat firm; red Western dull. Flour, 27s. 6d.a28s. Corn, 36s.3d. Peas heavy.

POLITICAL BETTING. The Average About \$1000 to \$600 on Grant and Colfax.

Wilkes' Spirit of last week remarks:-We are constantly in receipt of letters from all parts of the country asking our opinion of the general result of the November election, and of the election prospects in the several States. Many of these letters propose to bet, and most of them wish to know how the betting stands, not only on the main issue, but upon the leading teatures of the canvass in the larger States. To all these we make the general answer, that betting on the general result has almost ceased since the Vermont election, from the unwilling-ness of any of the leading Democrats to bet at ness of any of the leading Democrats to bet at any rates whatever. Occasionally, however, heated discussions entrap the unwary Seymourites into expressions which they feel bound to support, and then a bet ensues, in which the Democratusually requires three to two and sometimes two to one. The average, however, on the general issue, is about \$1000 against \$600 in favor of Grant; and, as we said before. \$600 in favor of Grant; and, as we said before, there are very few takers at that. Tols gives a fair indication of public opinion, and partieularly of the opinion of those Democratic organs which, while they proclaim Seymour and Blair's success as certain, will not put up a cent. This is an argument which the rank and file of the Democracy can understand, and they mark it as an evidence that that their leaders have given the thing up. The small office-seekers among them, therefore, are beginning to look for snug places in another quarter, and it will be a great Democratic stampede for shade and shelter. We will take this We will take this opportunity to say, that persons desiring to invest on Seymour may still get several thousand dollars covered at this office. This offer has stood in our columns for several weeks, but, we are sorry to say, without any response, except in the way of moral protest against the crime of betting from such exemplary Christians as the per umed literati of the World. They do not like it, evidently. The argument is too direct and conclusive for them, and they consequently meet it with epithets and degree extends.

deprecation.

The condition of the betting in regard to this State is rapidly becoming even; and on Griswold against Hoffman it is already even. Considerable money has been invested at this rate during the last three days. It is our opinion that Seymour and Hoffman will both be badly beaten in the State.

In Maine a large Republican increase is looked for. Betting has been made at \$500 against \$1000 that it will go Republican by Pennsylvania is coming into favor at an even scale, and Ohio and Illinois begin to offer odds on their Kepublican candidates. As to Pennsylvania, we have the judgment of Simou Cameron to the effect that it is sure to go for

GEORGIA.

The Riot at Camilla, between the Whites and Blacks.

The New York papers of this morning contain the following version of Camilla riot, on Saturday last:—

Saturday last:

On Saturday last Colonel Pierce, Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, and Captaia Murphy, Republican Presidental elector, went to Camilla, Mitchell county, in the southwestern part of the State, to speak at a conting which had previously been a public meeting which had previously been announced. When near the town they were announced. When near the town they were met by the sheriff of the county, who informed them that the people would not allow a radical to speak in Camilla. They persisted, however, and on reaching the Court House they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Colonel Pierce is dangerously shot, Captain Muri hy is badly hurt, and many more of the Republicans were killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who, obedient to Governor Bullock's proclamation of the 14th just, had left their arms at tion of the 14th inst., had left their arms at home. They were beaten and shot down almost without any resistance. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. Among the victims are a colored woman and her infant. These outrages are being per-petrated all over the State.

Governor Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this after oon, accompanied by an official report of the riot from Major Howard, United States Army, commanding the sub-district, and recommending the Legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws of the State. After reading the message the following preamble and resolutions were offered in the Senate and House by the Republicans:—

Senate and House by the Republicans:—

Whereas. The laws of the United States prevent the organization of a militia force; and whereas the civil officers of the State are unable to execute the law and maintain the peace; therefore be it

Ecolved, That his Excellency the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to piace at the disposal of the Governor of this State such military force from the armies of the United States as the said Governor may from time to time call for and deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and protection of the rights, lives, and property of the citizens of this State, and for the excution of the laws, orders, and decrees of the civil officers.

Ecolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this action to the Prosident by telegraph.

This was voted down by the Senate and House.

This was voted down by the Senate and House, and a committee was raised in each body, to whom the Governor's message was referred, and where it will lie buried.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent, per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady; Government securities were a fraction higher; 105 was bid for 10-40s; 1144 for 6s of 1881; 115 for '62 5-20s; 1104 for '65 5-20s; 1094 for July '65 5-20s; 1094 for '67 5-20s; and 1994 for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1001 are always and 1001 are always. 1034, no change; and old do, at 101, an advance

of §.
Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 46½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 45, no change; Lehlgh Valley at 55½, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania R. R. at 56½@56½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Lrie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

SECOND EDITION

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Attentic Cubic.

London, Sept. 22—A. M.—American securities and Fifteenth; 15 for Thinderiphia; 104 for the Session—Doings at the Capital—Prospects of the Political Campaign.

The Baltimore Republican Nominating Conventions.

The Baltimore Republican Nominating Conventions.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

The Baltimore Republican Nominating Conventions.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 22—A. M.—Sugar firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 22—P. M.—Consols, 944 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquelmana Canal.

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PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10-00 A. M. . 1432 11-20 A. M. . 1431 10-35 1434 11-25 1432 1434 11-23 1434 11-42 1421 12-10 P. M. 1421 12 22 142

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the fellowing No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 1144@1141; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1142; do., 1864, 110@1104; do., 1865, 111@1111; do., July, 1865, 109@1094; do., July, 1867, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 119-25; October, 1865, 1184@119. Gold, 1424@143.

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1144; old 5-20s, 1144@1144; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@1101; do., 1865, 111@1111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1094@1091; do., 1867, 1094@1091; do., 1868, 1094@1091; 10-40s, 10521054. Gold, 1434.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.-The Flour Market presents no new feature, and only 700 barrels were disposed of to supply the wants of the home consumers at \$6 50@7.50 for superfine; \$8@8 50 for extras; \$9@9.50 for new spring Wheat extra family; \$9 75@10 25 for old do. do.; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12-50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$9@9.50 % bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged.

changed.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 2500 bushels red at \$2 20@2 30; and 500 bushels amber at \$2 33. Rye may be quoted at \$1 50 % bush. for new Western. Corn is steady at yesterday's prices. Sales of yellow at \$1 28@1 30; and Western mixed at \$1 27@1 28. Oats are less active. Sales of 7000 bushels, part yesterday afternoon, at 72@77c. for dark and prime white Western.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$3 50@9 % 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at \$3 25@3 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 80@2 35. Bark is selling at \$50 % ton for No. 1 Quercition.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. al Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 22.

......64|2 P. M..... CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Saranak, Turiey, Mobile or New Orleans, Cope Bros.
Bros.
Ship Cordella, King. Botterdam. Workman & Co.
Barque Meridian, Long. Bremen.
Barque Henry P. Lord. Pinkham, Portland, Warren & Gregg. Schr E. F. Cabada. Swain, Boston, Westmoreland Schr Anna Gillis, Mitchell, Portsmouth, C. C. Van

Schr J. B. Ailen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney Schr J. B. Ailen, Case, Nantucket. Castner, Stickney & Wellington,
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers. Boston,
Schr S. L. Simmons. Gaudy. Weym uth,
Schr J. B. Meyers. Elwood, Boston, Hammett & Nelli,
Schr J. B. Meyers. Elwood, Boston, Hammett & Nelli,
Schr J. B. Meyers. Elwood, Boston,
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntiey, D-rchester,
do.
Schr James S. H. witt, Foster, E. Cambridge,
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, L, Audenried & Co. Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, Schr S. P. Cake, Endicost, Boston, Van Dus-

Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn,
Schr S. P. Cake, Endicott, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro,
& Co
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Searsport,
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman Biston,
Go,
Schr Minoesots, Phinney, Fair Haven, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston,
Schr Ches, Bower, Lynn,
Schr Ches, Bower, Lynn,
Schr A. Young, Young, Saiem
Schr V. Sharp, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr A. Huntley, Boston,
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston,
Schr A. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Allyn's Point,
Schr J. M. Bromail, Douglass, Saiem, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. B. Rdwards, Corson, Charleston,
Schr E. B. Rdwards, Corson, Charleston,
Schr A. Poterson, English, Marblehead, W. H. Johns
& Bro.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Marblehead, W. H. Johns
& Bro.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Pottland.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Portland,

Schr R. Peterson, English, Macblehead, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Portland. do.
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs. 47 hours from Boston, with mose and passagers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Decatur Oakes. Berry. 3 days from Wood's Hole, with guano to J. R. Reese
Schr Alabama. Vangilder. from Bockpore.
Schr A. Young. Young, from Dighton.
Schr Crisis. Bowen, from Stamund.
Schr Grisis. Bowen, from Stamund.
Schr J. B. Ailen, Case. from Santucket.
Schr J. B. Ailen, Case. from Santucket.
Schr J. B. Ailen, Case. from Santucket.
Schr J. B. Gershon. Kelly, from Fall River.
Schr J. B. Weston. Ayes, from flit River.
Schr J. P. Cake. Endicott. from Cohassett.
Schr C. & G. Brooks. Brooks, from Providence.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourda. from Boston.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, from Salisbury.
Schr S. B. Wheeler. Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Ann S. Cannen. Cobb, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartlett. Bartlett from Boston.
Schr J. B. Hewitt. Foster, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Thombson, Warren, fro

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived. Steamship China, from Liverpool, and steamsaug William Penn, from London. London, Pool, and steamsing William Pean, from
FORTHESS MONROE, Sept. 22. — Arrived, barque
Princess, from Rio Jaseiro, for orders,
(Ry Atlantic Cuble)
BREMEN, Sept. 22. — Arrived yesterday, steamship
Arago, from New York.
Queenstown, Sept. 22. — The steamship Tripoil,
from New York Sept. 10, arrived at 8:50 P. M. yesterday,
LONDON, Sant. 22.— Cleanstoned.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Steamship Bellona, from New York Sept. 5, arrived to-day.